

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 21.

VICTORIA, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

NO. 62.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
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DAVID W. HIGGINS.

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Six Months 4.00
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Consignee Notice.

Bark "Cyane," Capt. Small, from San Francisco.

THIS BARK WILL COMMENCE
discharging at the Hudson Bay Co.'s Wharf,
THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock.
All goods remaining on the Wharf after 5 o'clock p.m.
will be stored at the risk and expense of the owners.
Consignees are requested to call at the office of the
agents, pay freight and receive orders for their goods
MILLARD & BEEDY,
Wharf street.

NOTICE.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR
the undersigned, Consignees of the bark Cyane
will be responsible for any debts contracted by
the crew of said vessel. MILLARD & BEEDY,
Wharf street.

Consignee Notice.

Ship "Prince of Wales," Robert Adamson, Master, from London.

THIS SHIP IS DISCHARGING
cargo at the Hudson Bay Company's Wharf
at the Company's Office, Wharf street, Victoria,
pay freight, and receive orders for their goods.
161 m

NOTICE.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR
the owners of the ship "Prince of Wales" will
be responsible for any debts contracted by
the crew of said vessel. MILLARD & BEEDY,
Wharf street.

FOR FORTS TONGAS, WRANGEL AND
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THE STEAMER
GEO. S. WRIGHT,
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Will leave Victoria for the above ports on or about the
22d inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, at H. B. Co.'s
Wharf.

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THE FINE FRIGATE-BUILT
French ship "JEAN ALISE,"

will sail for the above port on or about 1st of March
She can accommodate four (4) Cabin passengers and sixty
(60) Chinese in the Steerage.

For further particulars, apply to JER. NAGLE,
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The undersigned having taken

BUNSTER'S MILL
for the season, are prepared to do

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On reasonable terms and in a satisfactory manner.

Extra, Superfine and Graham's
FLOUR, Middlings, Bran and Shorts for
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
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THOS. LETT STAHL SCHMIDT,
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Bill & Letter Heads,

NEW STYLES,
AT THE
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Medicine Yards in the world.

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THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY
of San Francisco.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL
Stock, \$750,000.

For Insuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profits
&c. For information, rates of Premium, &c.
Apply to LOWE BROTHERS
Agents, Wharf street

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 23, 1869.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or supply or papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

The action of the Legislative Council

in voting \$3500 for the assistance of Fe-

male Immigration has afforded universal

satisfaction throughout the colony; for

the want of domestics is quite as severely

felt in the country districts as in the city.

Small and insignificant as the grant may

appear to those who are accustomed in

other colonies to vote ten times that

amount yearly to further similar objects,

it is nevertheless the nucleus from which

great and good results may spring. It is

a seed dropped in the right spot—a germ

from which we may confidently expect

large and steady additions to our population

of a permanent character. At present

there are in this colony two grave ob-

stacles to a rapid increase of population.

The first of these obstacles is found in the

scarcity of women in the agricultural dis-

tricts to win by their influence and exam-

ple the settler and miner from nomadic

and improvident habits and convert them

into steady-going and prudent members

of society. The second obstacle is found

in the difficulty of obtaining domestics at

a rate of wages that families of moderate

means can afford to pay. Hence we find

in this colony hundreds of delicate women

who are forced, while rearing young fami-

lies, to overtax their strength and ruin

their health in the performance of house-

hold work, to do which, in England or

elsewhere, on limited incomes, they ex-

perienced no difficulty in procuring two

servants at about one-fourth the rate one

servant demands and receives here. The

object of the grant, then, is twofold: to

provide experienced and faithful servants

for families at a moderate, yet just, rate

of compensation, with the ultimate design

of elevating the moral tone of the colony

and securing a permanent population by

providing our settlers with competent

helpmates. It is perhaps not exceeding

the mark when we say that were one hun-

dred and twenty well-recommended girls

to arrive from England to-day they might

all be placed in good situations before

three days had elapsed. The intention

of Government, however, is to limit the

number first assisted to sixty; but should

the scheme result well (as we have not

the slightest doubt it will) and the de-

mand increase, to double the number as-

sisted every succeeding year. The utmost

care and discrimination will be required

in the selection of the girls to be sent

out; and the most careful person acting

as emigration agent at London would be

liable to be imposed upon. The advice

of Miss Rye, who has contributed

much to the growth of Australia, and has

lately provided three hundred female

domestics for Canadian families at a rate

of wages averaging three dollars per

month (!) might be invoked. That lady

would doubtless cheerfully co-operate in

forwarding any scheme having for its

object the amelioration of the con-

dition of the many thousand respecta-

ble poor girls in the mother country who

are destitute of the commonest neces-

saries of life, and who would gladly

exchange their present for positions of

comparative affluence in British Colum-

bia. At Victoria, a Board of Immigra-

tion should be entrusted with the duty of

receiving applications, disbursing the

monies and providing for the comfort of

the young women on their arrival.

In order to ensure regularity on

shipboard, a matron should be provided

for every forty girls, or a married

couple could easily be found who

would engage, in consideration of an

assisted passage, to take charge of the

girls on the voyage out. Viewed

from every standpoint, we can discover

no reason why there should be the

slightest fear entertained of a failure

of the project, which appears to be

one of the wisest and best in its pres-

ent and prospective advantages that

has secured the favorable attention of

our legislature.

Letter from Cowichan.

COWICHAN, 16th Feb., 1869.

EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST:—According to

your report of the Council's proceedings,

Dr. Davie is reported to have said that the

charges of the Douglas' being irregular in

her trips, thereby causing great inconven-

ience to the settlers, "were perfectly untrue."

Now, this is too bad. Cowichan did not

select Dr. Davie for his liberal views, nor

yet for shilling abilities, but believing that

because he (or at least his sons) have) con-

siderable property in the settlement he would

endeavor to obtain a redress of our grievances.

To Dr. Helmcken are we indebted for the

returns of the Douglas, showing that the

steamer is paying expenses, and that the Colony is not taxed for our means of communication, and as like honest men, we pay our way, we have the right to ask for regular communication—that the steamer shall not be sent to New Westminster for furniture, to tow vessel, or to make her regular trips (weather permitting). At present we cannot rely on her days of sailing, and if we wish to ship produce we have to go to the beach to ascertain—a trip, to many, of five or six miles each way. On many an occasion, after waiting whole day at the wharf, the steamer would fail to come; weary and discouraged the settlers would return to their homes, to come again on the morrow.

In justice to Capt. Clarke be it said that he is very punctual, and makes excellent time. On one occasion too much so, as he arrived at Maple Bay before his usual time; did not wait, but pushed ahead, causing several to lose their passage and go to town by way of San Juan; and others who had stuck to ship were obliged to take them home. On another occasion the steamer was detained a day or two to allow a gentleman from the Land Office, on an official visit to Cowichan, to return by her, and a settler who had butchered considerable meat for market, relying on her regular trips, on getting to the beach was detained, and suffered considerable loss, as the meat was deteriorated in value by being kept too long. At one time, on the Douglas arriving in Victoria, if the settlers chose, produce was allowed to remain on board all night, they thereby having an opportunity to sell before landing; but last fall, and perhaps yet, immediately on the steamer's arrival, produce and stock had to be landed, causing the expense of storing or selling in a hurry. And frequently at Cowichan have bags been torn and boxes burst open from the hurried way in which they have been pitched ashore.

Again, could not the fares be reduced, as the cost of transport presses very heavy on the struggling settler. There might be some reduction when a person accompanies their produce to town, as it is customary elsewhere to allow a passenger some freight fees, and it is rather hard to charge freight on a small package in an empty butter box on its return from Victoria.

The Hon. Davie seems to want a great deal of money for roads in Cowichan. I believe it is the Government's duty to bridge over three places on the main road, viz., the Victoria and Nanaimo and Comox road, as that road is practically useless. The Cowichan river is only fordable half the year. Let the Government open up the main road by good bridges, and leave the settlers to make the local roads, for if the Road Board had shown a little more energy the roads would have been a great deal better than they are.

RUSTIC.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—Legal tenders, 75¢ to 76¢. New York quotations: California flour dull and nominal at \$6 to \$10 50. Wheat, \$1 85 to 1 90. Government 5 20's, 11 1/2 for 1862 and 1867. Pacific Mail, 106 1/2. Liverpool quotations for California wheat today is 10s to 11s, a further decline of 1d, and the lowest figure reached in months. Gold closed at 133 1/2. Flour, Oregon brands, \$4 75 to \$5 25. Local brands unchanged. Wheat, common to good, \$1 50 to \$1 70. Good to choice, \$1 70 to \$1 75. Barley, choice brewing, \$2 30; feed, \$2 10 to \$2 15. California are quoted \$2 to \$2 30; Oregon, \$2 15 to \$2 25.

Arrived, 18th—bark Milan, Port Gamble; barkentine Emma Augusta, from Olympia via Port Madison; 19th—ship Revere, Port Discovery; schooner Louisa Morrison, Shoalwater Bay.

diifications in the financial administration of the Colonies.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Conference of Great Powers to-day received a communication from Athens which contains the reply of Greece to the propositions of the Conference. The reply is satisfactory. A resolution was adopted, that Greece having yielded to the Great Powers, reserves her right to protect the Christian inhabitants. The representatives of the powers finally signed the protocol, and the Conference was dissolved.

Canada.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The Newfoundland legislature has voted against the adoption of the address in reply to the Governor's speech recommending union with Canada.

California.

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DELAYED DISPATCHES.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—O. C. Huntington, before the Congressional Pacific Railroad Committee, charges the Union Pacific with not making a first-class road, while the Central Pacific has complied with the law, and claims that the latter is entitled to complete the work to Ogden, where the junction should be fixed. Ames replies for the Union Pacific.

He says the latter is within thirty miles of Ogden, while the Central is two hundred miles distant. He insists on the right to advance the work until it meets the Central,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A young woman, named Annie O'Neil, was arrested in the corridors of the white House this evening with a double-barrelled pistol concealed about her person. She said she was sent by God to kill Andrew Johnson. She is evidently insane.

Europe.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Reports that the ex-King Ferdinand has consented to be a candidate for the Spanish throne are premature. He still refuses to allow his name to be used in that connection.

A majority of the constituents of Cortez are opposed to Montpensier and there is little prospect of his success.

South America.

A Rio letter of the 8th inst. says: Lopez has been formally called upon to lay down his arms, and indignantly refused. Minister McMahon, it is reported, advises Lopez to continue the fight.

Canada.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—The Quebec Legislature has adjourned for want of a quorum. The snow storm prevented the members from reaching the Capital. The snow is eight feet deep in the streets. One hundred and eighteen inches of snow have fallen this winter. Several lumber camps have ceased operations, owing to the difficulty of getting provisions into the woods.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—At noon yesterday M. Charls Ferdinand Da Cazette, Con-

sel-General of the French Empire, and officer of the Legion of Honor, died at the Occidental Hotel, of malignant small pox, after an illness of nine days.

Mt. and Mrs. Howard G. L. nee Lillie Hitchcock, whose recent clandestine marriage created such a sensation in Japan, arrived from the East last evening and were serenaded at the Occidental Hotel by the Knickerbockers, No. 5, of which fire company the lady was formerly an honorary member.

New York, Feb. 7.—The Herald's special from Havana says this city is practically in a state of siege. Dulce is urged to formally declare it, but he is disinclined.

The Cubans are applying daily for permission to take refuge under the United States flag-

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Tuesday Morning, Feb. 23, 1869.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. P. DAVIES & CO., Where street, Government street, the balance of his Stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Protest was renewed yesterday with even more than previous bitterness on the motion to confirm the minutes being put. Mr. Robson urged that the Protest against a Protest placed upon the journals of the house by Dr. Helmcken should be expunged because it had not been placed upon the books on Friday last before the rising of the Council, nor had the names of the signers been affixed on that day. This protest was not a legitimate use of the right of protesting because it should have been against some act or vote of the House as a collective body. The protestants in this case had voted for retaining the protest on the books, against which they were now protesting—a most ridiculous proceeding. Mr. Carroll seconded Mr. Robson's resolution. The protest now in question ought to be expunged—first, because there was no precedent in "May" for such proceeding, and "May" had been used as a guide on former occasions in the House. If this protest was allowed to remain he would feel it his duty to follow it up by another which would no doubt be succeeded by another, and no one knew where it would end. The Attorney General would vote to retain the protest where it was, because it would give him better plea for asking the Governor to send down some rule or standing order to guide them in future. In England the rule was that the minority always bowed to the majority. The privilege of protesting, however, he thought very beneficial when kept within proper bounds, but under present circumstances one member of the House had as good a right as another to protest. Mr. Ball would vote that the second protest be expunged because if they went on record protesting after protest they would be acting more like school boys than legislators. Mr. Drake would support the retention of the protest because if they took May as a guide they could protest against anything. He held that it was a duty to protest against any statement placed on the books of the House that was not accurately in accordance with the opinions of the members; if they did not protest against such records it would place them in a false position, because they would be admitting it to be correct by allowing it to go unchallenged. Mr. Ring thought it was mere special pleading to take objections to the day on which the names were affixed; it is sufficient that they are there and must be taken as correct unless the reverse can be shown. Dr. Helmcken had voted for the retention of the other protest on broad grounds in order to admit the right of protest, and the opposition he had met with from certain gentlemen was quite unexpected by him and he thought both illiberal and unfair. It he had wished to rule by force he could have had the other protest struck out. When protests contained certain statements it was the duty of the House to show in what they were incorrect, and they were perfectly aware that the statements were false. "May" had nothing to do with that House. If they were to be guided by "May" the protest would all be wrongfully entered, because they should be entered on the clerk's book and not on the Journals of the House; the clerk copies them into the Journals afterwards. As to the signatures not being appended, he cared nothing about that, he had signed the document himself at the time and that was sufficient. The first protest was of very little consequence, but if it was, by retaining the second protest they would have the antidote along with the bane. Mr. Alston did not think they had any rule on the subject of protests to guide them but common sense and if they took that for a guide just now they would expunge the second protest. If Dr. Helmcken had any objection to the first he ought to have voted to have it expunged. Mr. Trutch thought Dr. Helmcken and Mr. Drake wrong when they voted to retain the first, but it certainly would be against common sense to retain the second. Mr. Robson, in reply, said the Attorney General had taken a strange course in deciding to vote for the retention of the last protest as he had determined to make the House ridiculous in order that he might obtain some rule or standing order from the Governor. If there was no rule in "May" against the protest of the majority it was because "May" never contemplated such an abuse of the privilege. The President said he had been referred to in relation to his ruling on former occasions, and he could only say that, so far as he knew, there was no rule regarding protests, and where "May" had been referred to it was only quoted by him to assist the House to a decision. He regretted to say that the votes of the House had been somewhat contradictory—voting one day one thing and another day another. The House then divided, when the numbers were—in favor of confirming the minutes and retaining the second protest, 12; against it, 8. Mr. Holbrook gave notice of motion for a select committee in relation to the bill. Dr. Helmcken introduced a bill to incorporate the members of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Leaven was given and the bill read a first time. Mr. Ring moved to ask the Governor that \$3000 for the repairs of bridges and roads at Nanaimo be appropriated. Dr. Davie moved that an adequate sum be appropriated for the making of roads at Metchosin. Mr. Trutch stated that measures would be taken as early as possible to make substantial repairs, on which understanding the motion were withdrawn. On the Attorney General bringing in his resolution for an address to the Governor to send down a standing order respecting protests, a warm discussion arose in which Messrs. Robson and Carroll opposed and Messrs. Crease, Trutch and Walkem supported the motion. It was ultimately carried. Mr. Robson's motion relating to payment of arrears to school teachers under the old system, was negatived. A discussion on Dr. Helmcken's motion for evening sittings occupied a considerable time and was ultimately agreed to. The Municipal Amendment Bill was brought up for second reading; its provisions were strongly objected to as giving power to increase taxation unreasonably, and on the wrong items. It was ultimately read a second time. The Attorney General introduced the Road Bill and the Volunteer Bill, which were severally read a first time. On the Victoria By-law Bill coming up in committee it was decisively opposed by Dr. Helmcken and Mr. Wood. The attempt to make the people of Victoria pay by special rate for public improvements was loudly complained of, particularly as applied to foot-walks, and paving, lighting and drainage. The power could be used to an unlimited extent, and might be made to inflict severe injustice. The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The Attorney General introduced the Pre-emption Bill and the Stipendiary Magistrates' Bill, which were each read a first time. The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day. The protest signed by Dr. Helmcken and others is as follows:

PROTEST.

The undersigned, members of the Legislative Council of British Columbia, protest against the statements contained in the protest placed yesterday upon the Journals against the vote of the Council on the subject of Confederation with Canada.

1st. Because the preamble is thereto is wrong in principle as reflecting upon the Council, and as tending to restrict the undoubted right of the Council to discuss all matters relating to the welfare of the colony and to come to a conclusion thereon.

2nd. Because although it states that it has been conceded by all that the admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada is not likely to take place until the territory intervening has been admitted and more fully settled, still that concession being only known by the result of the discussion, shows that the discussion itself was neither premature nor injudicious.

3. Because it was "necessary to pronounce an opinion upon the subject."

4. Because the present session being the first after a general election, at which general election the subject of Confederation was for the first time brought before the constituencies, it was necessary for the elected members to express the opinion of their constituents upon the subject.

5. Because the Council had in answer to His Excellency the Governor's address at the opening of the Council, stated "that the important topics of Reciprocity and Confederation with Canada will be discussed, and trust that some satisfactory conclusion will be arrived at."

6. Because the result of the discussion differing from that arrived at in former Councils, proves the necessity, the last resolutions regarding those former's sins.

7. Because the protestants themselves brought forward a resolution pronouncing an opinion upon the subject, that resolution, however, not being in accordance with their protest.

8. Because "common report" tended to show that efforts were being made to induce the Home Government to join this colony to the Dominion of Canada.

9. Because the 2d section of the protest is that "the colonists resented upon the mainland, together with a large minority in Vancouver Island, are nearly unanimous in favor of Confederation," which is a mere assertion; but it is a fact that all the members returned by Vancouver Island were anti-Confederatists.

Because there is reason to believe that the statement "that all the elective members from the mainland were returned as Confederatists" is incorrect, and "that every one of those members join in this protest," is not fact, because one elected member from the mainland has not yet taken his seat.

ARRIVAL OF THE WILSON G. HUNT.—The steamer Wilson G. Hunt, Captain Wm. Waitt, arrived at Brock's wharf at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, having left Astoria twenty-five hours previously. The Hunt left Portland on Wednesday morning last, but was detained inside Columbia River Bar until Sunday morning. She brought neither passengers nor freight. Spoke the steamer Corticinal, from San Francisco, on Saturday evening last, at Astoria, but obtained no papers from her. The Hunt has a tonnage of 436 59-100, contains eight state and two family rooms, dining saloon and ladies' boudoir. She was built at New York city in 1849, and came round the Horn in that year and ran for some time on the Sacramento river. In 1858 she came to Victoria and ran until the fall of 1860 on the route between Fraser river and Victoria. In 1861 she was sold to the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and has since run in the Columbia river trade. In 1865 she was rebuilt at Portland and, together with the improvements recently placed upon her, is an almost entirely new boat. The officers of the Wilson G. Hunt are: Captain—William Waitt; Purser—Captain Myrick; Mate—J. Smith; Chief Engineer—Thomas Smith; Assistant Engineer—James Gallagher; Carpenter—Mr. Holland. The officers of the boat have placed us under obligations for files of papers.

ACCIDENT.—We are extremely sorry to hear that Rev. Frank Gribbel, Rector of St. Paul's, Esquimalt, and Principal of the Boys' Collegiate School, was thrown from his horse on Friday evening last and so seriously injured as to necessitate confinement to his room ever since. Mr. Gribbel had attended a church meeting at Esquimalt and had reached the intersection of Coutts and Rae streets on his way home, when a man bearing a lantern, by running in front of the horse, caused it to shy and throw his rider.

ACCIDENTS ON CADBRO ROAD.—Two sailors, while riding near Willows on Sunday, were thrown from their horses and very seriously hurt. One of the poor fellows was picked up with a broken leg and severe contusions upon the body, and the other with his head and face dreadfully lacerated. They were properly cared for.

AT HALF MAST.—The Fenian flag was displayed at half mast throughout yesterday. We made some inquiry as to the cause, but found no one who could speak authoritatively, though the general understanding seemed to be that it was in token of mourning for the execution of Whalen at Ottawa on the 11th.—Portland Oregonian.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Yesterday morning a salute was fired from Beacon Hill in celebration of the birthday of Washington. During the day several American flags were thrown to the breeze, and in the afternoon nearly all the stores were closed.

PETITION.—A petition is in circulation for signature asking for a commutation of the death sentence in the case of Kakaua, the Kanaka, and Harry, the Indian, convicted of murder.

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If this protest was allowed to remain he would feel it his duty to follow it up by another which would no doubt be succeeded by another, and no one knew where it would end. The Attorney General would vote to retain the protest where it was, because it would give him better plea for asking the Governor to send down some rule or standing order to guide them in future. In England the rule was that the minority always bowed to the majority. The privilege of protesting, however, he thought very beneficial when kept within proper bounds, but under present circumstances one member of the House had as good a right as another to protest. Mr. Ball would vote that the second protest be expunged because if they went on record protesting after protest they would be acting more like school boys than legislators. Mr. Drake would support the retention of the protest because if they took May as a guide they could protest against anything. He held that it was a duty to protest against any statement placed on the books of the House that was not accurately in accordance with the opinions of the members; if they did not protest against such records it would place them in a false position, because they would be admitting it to be correct by allowing it to go unchallenged. Mr. Ring thought it was mere special pleading to take objections to the day on which the names were affixed; it is sufficient that they are there and must be taken as correct unless the reverse can be shown. Dr. Helmcken had voted for the retention of the other protest on broad grounds in order to admit the right of protest, and the opposition he had met with from certain gentlemen was quite unexpected by him and he thought both illiberal and unfair. It he had wished to rule by force he could have had the other protest struck out. When protests contained certain statements it was the duty of the House to show in what they were incorrect, and they were perfectly aware that the statements were false. "May" had nothing to do with that House. If they were to be guided by "May" the protest would all be wrongfully entered, because they should be entered on the clerk's book and not on the Journals of the House; the clerk copies them into the Journals afterwards. As to the signatures not being appended, he cared nothing about that, he had signed the document himself at the time and that was sufficient. The first protest was of very little consequence, but if it was, by retaining the second protest they would have the antidote along with the bane. Mr. Alston did not think they had any rule on the subject of protests to guide them but common sense and if they took that for a guide just now they would expunge the second protest. If Dr. Helmcken had any objection to the first he ought to have voted to have it expunged. Mr. Trutch thought Dr. Helmcken and Mr. Drake wrong when they voted to retain the first, but it certainly would be against common sense to retain the second. Mr. Robson, in reply, said the Attorney General had taken a strange course in deciding to vote for the retention of the last protest as he had determined to make the House ridiculous in order that he might obtain some rule or standing order from the Governor. If there was no rule in "May" against the protest of the majority it was because "May" never contemplated such an abuse of the privilege. The President said he had been referred to in relation to his ruling on former occasions, and he could only say that, so far as he knew, there was no rule regarding protests, and where "May" had been referred to it was only quoted by him to assist the House to a decision. He regretted to say that the votes of the House had been somewhat contradictory—voting one day one thing and another day another. The House then divided, when the numbers were—in favor of confirming the minutes and retaining the second protest, 12; against it, 8. Mr. Holbrook gave notice of motion for a select committee in relation to the bill. Dr. Helmcken introduced a bill to incorporate the members of the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Leaven was given and the bill read a first time. Mr. Ring moved to ask the Governor that \$3000 for the repairs of bridges and roads at Nanaimo be appropriated. Dr. Davie moved that an adequate sum be appropriated for the making of roads at Metchosin. Mr. Trutch stated that measures would be taken as early as possible to make substantial repairs, on which understanding the motion were withdrawn. On the Attorney General bringing in his resolution for an address to the Governor to send down a standing order respecting protests, a warm discussion arose in which Messrs. Robson and Carroll opposed and Messrs. Crease, Trutch and Walkem supported the motion. It was ultimately carried. Mr. Robson's motion relating to payment of arrears to school teachers under the old system, was negatived. A discussion on Dr. Helmcken's motion for evening sittings occupied a considerable time and was ultimately agreed to. The Municipal Amendment Bill was brought up for second reading; its provisions were strongly objected to as giving power to increase taxation unreasonably, and on the wrong items. It was ultimately read a second time. The Attorney General introduced the Road Bill and the Volunteer Bill, which were severally read a first time. On the Victoria By-law Bill coming up in committee it was decisively opposed by Dr. Helmcken and Mr. Wood. The attempt to make the people of Victoria pay by special rate for public improvements was loudly complained of, particularly as applied to foot-walks, and paving, lighting and drainage. The power could be used to an unlimited extent, and might be made to inflict severe injustice. The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The Attorney General introduced the Pre-emption Bill and the Stipendiary Magistrates' Bill, which were each read a first time. The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day. The protest signed by Dr. Helmcken and others is as follows:

STILL ANOTHER ROAD ACCIDENT.—On Sunday the forewheels of the Esquimalt bus became detached from the body and caused the vehicle to spill several of its passengers, two of whom, Thomas Robson, of Esquimalt, and a Chanticler sailor, were slightly injured. The accident occurred in front of the Pacific Telegraph Hotel.]

The Ball of the Sing-Vorina, last night, was a very brilliant affair. The company was large and select, and the room tastefully decorated. An excellent band discoursed sweet music, and the dancing was kept up with great spirit till an early hour this morning. The Germanias always excel in their reunions.

The WATER BILL.—What has become of the Water Bill which was reported to be in process of preparation by the City Council? Have the City Fathers fallen asleep considering the subject? or does the fault rest with the Legislative Council? or with the Executive?

THE JOHN L. STEPHENS.—The Emily Harris, from Nanaimo yesterday, reports that the steamship John L. Stephens sailed thence for Sitka at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. She is piloted by Mr. John Stevenson of Nanaimo.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL.—Mr. Barnes will open his American Hotel this morning at 10 o'clock. The establishment has been entirely renovated and possesses superior accommodations. The proprietor hospitably entertained a number of friends last evening

A CHANCE.—Mr. Southgate advertises this morning for 80,000 bricks, to be used, we understand, in the construction of two fine stores for that gentleman on the corner of Port and Government streets.

We call attention to the sale of the stock-in-trade of Wm. Losche's grocery store on Government street, to be sold this day by J. P. Davies & Co. at 11 o'clock. The stock is very desirable.

SPOKES.—On Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the Wilson G. Hunt, bound in, met the steamship Active, hence, about 25 miles south of Cape Flattery light; weather fine and sea smooth.

The musclemen of the Victoria Turn Verein propose to disband and dispose of their apparatus. A meeting to consider the proposition will be held on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

THE G. S. WRIGHT was advertised to leave Portland on Saturday last.

WHEN YOU FEEL A COUGH OR BRONCHIAL AFFECTION CREEPING ON THE LUNGS, TAKE AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, AND CURE IT BEFORE IT BECOMES INCURABLE.

THE ALLEGED ALASKA FRAUDS.—

IT will be remembered that our dispatches, a few days ago, contained a statement that a detective, Martin, had been examined before the Committee authorized to investigate in regard to the alleged "Alaska atrocities." The telegraph reported his testimony as containing "startling revelations," but did not furnish any details of his evidence. A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of January 14th, gives the subjoined outline of what Martin intended to reveal:

Martin boasts that he has some very damning information that he can furnish the Committee, and declares that he derived his knowledge of the business from a certain gentleman formerly connected with the State Department, whose duties required him to translate documents from foreign languages into English. This gentleman, it is alleged, had opportunities of perusing records and papers in the department not accessible to everybody, and, being an observing man, capable of putting stray facts into juxtaposition and finding results, his suspicions were awakened in relation to the Alaska job, and his curiosity led him to a private investigation.

The chain of evidence he thus formed he considers highly satisfactory, and when he had what he considered undoubted evidence of the transactions referred to be called on the Secretary of State, and warned him of the consequences of an exposure, and had his information pooh-poohed by that illustrious diplomat. Not long after, however, the gentleman was offered a secret mission to Mexico to ascertain for our government what kind of government the Mexicans desired. I give the above and what follows without pretending to state that it is even probably true, but simply as the statement of a man who represents that he knows what he is about, and as something for the investigating Committee to work upon. According to Martin's statement, which is at least worthy of being sifted, while the Alaska treaty was being negotiated, Seward expressed to Baron Stoekl doubts as to the chances of getting the matter through Congress, and advised the latter to do something to oil the wheels of legislative machinery. In arranging the price to be paid for the territory, the meats were provided wherewith to furnish the oil. That, Stevens was the man selected to put the matter through, and it is alleged the imperial agent visited the Great Commoner, and in his bluntest manner laid the matter open, assuring him that a half-million of dollars would be regarded as a mere bagatelle if his influence could be secured. The good old man refused any recompence, but put his shoulder to the wheel with a will. A distinguished Eastern member was found to take charge of the matter, and a bill was prepared.

At this stage of the game another Eastern member, who has a reputation for emilling good things, scented the game. He had a small claim on the Russian Government that he was prosecuting for an Eastern firm, who furnished the Russian bear with firearms amounting to \$800,000. He at once saw the first Eastern member and let him know that he was fully posted. Numbers one and two then put their heads together, and settled that number two should introduce a resolution to make the deduction from the Alaska purchase money in favor of his clients, but should subside when number one raised a certain point of order. Well, the appropriation was finally made, and the following are represented as some of the items of expenditure:—For an ex-public printer, \$5000; to a newspaper of the Great Commoner, \$40,000; to an ex-Commissioner of Petitions, \$10,000; to the Washington correspondent

of a New York radical morning paper, \$5000; to a Washington correspondent, who is on the list as belonging to the Herald, but who is known to be attached to a Cincinnati paper, \$10,000; to a conservative morning paper in Baltimore, \$20,000; to the Washington special correspondent of the same paper, \$5000; to a Chicago Democratic morning paper, \$5000; to a representative of the Jones family, \$10,000; to an Eastern Senator who had influence with a prominent journal, \$20,000; and the Eastern member before alluded to as No. 1, \$250,000; to Eastern member No. 2, \$150,000. The diplomatic chief fell heir to \$200,000, and the king of the New York lobby, who had the general management of the job, received the modest little sum of \$500,000. Martin pretends that there is evidence ready for the Committee to show that an acquaintance who chanced to call on Baron Stoekl soon after the appropriation was made, saw lying on the Minister's desk a draft for \$500,000,000, which the Baron handed him to look at. The gentleman asked what it was for, and was told that it was the payment for Alaska. "But this," said he, "is only for \$5,000,000. I thought the United States were to pay \$7,200,000." The Baron answered, "No, sir; that is all we asked for the Territory. You Yankees got all the rest."

CURIOS WILLS.—Lawyers have the reputation of liking to draw long wills for other people, but they often draw very short ones for themselves. We do not know that we ever saw a briefer testament than that of the late Kenneth Macaulay, Esq., an eminent Queen's Counsel. It bears no date, and is verbatim as follows:

"I leave to my son, Robert Reeve Stork, all my personal property, absolutely, which is not specifically bequeathed. To Kearns, £50 a year. Sir Henry and Mary are provided for. Tom, I omit, as he possesses a fortune. Dated October 12, 1859."

W. T. MACAULEY.—

Another, about as short as the above, is that of the late Lord Wensleydale:

"This is the last will of me, James, Lord Wensleydale. I give all my property, real and personal, and all I have in the world, and that I have the power to dispose of, to my beloved wife Cecilia, her heirs and executors, absolutely. This 25th day of November, A.D. 1863."

The late Mr. Sergt. Stork's left will be remarkable for its conciseness. It disposes of the large sum of £120,000 in forty-two words, thus:

"I leave to my son, Robert Reeve Stork, all my personal property, absolutely, which is not specifically bequeathed. To Kearns, £50 a year. Sir Henry and Mary are provided for. Tom, I omit, as he possesses a fortune. Dated October 12, 1859."

Groceries, &c.

SPROAT & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

In Bond or Duty Paid

ALE—B' & Allsopp's, in quarts and pints;

PORTER—Byss', in quarts and pints;

STOUT—Guiness', in quarts and pints;

BRANDY—Henneay and Martell, in cans and case;

BRANDY—Julie Robin & Co. and Chambagne Cognac, in case;

GIN—Swaine, Board & Co.'s and Barnard & Co's

GENEVA—Red and Green case;

RUM—In bbls, hds and pnts;

WHISKEY—Cambridge, in case;

WHISKEY—Scotch, in cans and case;

SHERRY—In cans and case;

PORT—In cans and case;

CHAMPAGNE—A. Collins', in qts and pnts;

CLARET—In 12 oz. cases;

GINGER BRANDY;

ORANGE BITTERS;

CHERRY CORDIAL.

PICKLES—Crosse & Blackwell's and Batty's;

SAUCES—Lea & Perrin's and "THE SAUCE;"

CURRENTS AND RAISINS;

CANDLES—Price & Co.'s and Hale's;

SOAP—Best London;

VINEGAR—Amber, in case; No. 24 in can;

PINE FRUITS;

JAMS;

OATMEAL;

PATENT GROATS AND BARLEY

SARDINES;

PIMENTO;

CLOVES;

CHICORY POWDER;

HONCO COCOA;

MUSTARD;

ARROWROOT;

PAPER BAGS,

sorted in bales

CANVAS—No. 1 & 5;

BURLAPS AND BAGGING, 40-lbs;

Hemp TAPEPAULING;

FLOOR CLOTH—Nairn & Co's;

CHINA MATTING;

PAINTS—White Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, in kgs;

BOILED LINSEED OIL, in drums and cans;

BOILER PLATES;

TEA KETTLES;

SAW MILL BELTING;

SAWS;

SCOTCH PIG IRON.

TOWELS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

SHETING,

BROWN HOLLAND,

DUCK,

DRILL,

BLUN SERGE SHIRTS;

UNDER SHIRTS;

ETC., ETC., ETC.

STORE STREET.

FURNITURE At Reduced Prices.

J. SEHL, GOVERNMENT
Furniture, Carpets and Manufactures
of all kinds of Furniture, Bedding, Mirrors and Uphol-
stery, &c. Just received from San Francisco a large
and well-assorted Stock of Furniture and Uphol-
stery, &c., selected by himself, expressly for this market, at
the lowest Cash Prices, and will be sold accord ngly at
unusual Low Prices; also, a large quantity of Oval
Picture Frames, all sizes, from 50 cents upward, chea-
per than ever offered before. Also, a large quantity of
Paintings, looking Glasses, Plates, all sizes, from \$10 to \$20 per inch; Curled Hair, Mosa and Spring
Mattresses always on hand and made to order. Furniture
repaired, Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, &c., re-covered with
Hair Cloth, Cloth, Damask, &c.; Gilt Cornices and Panels,
Widow Blinds, Matting,

Carpets and Floor Oil Cloth,
AT \$1.00 PER YARD.

Children's Carriages, Glass and Brass-hoisted Picture
Nails and a variety of Hardware, &c.

fe9 JACOB SEHL.

Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea,

Dysentery, and Fever.

TIME "OF INDIA, STATES

"that the discovery of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE is a greater blessing to the human race

than even the discovery of Vaccination." This remedy

is invaluable in the above diseases, and is indispensable to

Migrants, Travellers, and Families, for a few doses daily.

It is equally efficacious in all the above diseases.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right

Hon. Earl Buxton communicated to the College of Physi-

cians and the Royal Society, a detailed account of the

use of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract

from "Medical Times," January 12, 1855.—"In a recent

paper, Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE's CHLORODYNE, a

most popular and successful remedy among

orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not

supply a want and fill a place."

It is necessary to warn the public against spurious imitations, which only bear the printed name, and are

deficient of the true properties of the only genuine Dr.

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